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THE ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE AD- VANCEMENT OF SCIENCE—II.

HABIT ILLUSTRATED BY MORPHOLOGY

WE have hitherto been considering the mnemonic quality of movements; but, as I have attempted to show, morphological changes are reactions to stimulation of the same kind as these temporary changes. It is indeed from the morphological reactions of living things that the most striking cases of habit are, in my opinion, to be found.

The development of the individual from the germ-cell takes place by a series of stages of cell-division and growth, each stage apparently serving as a stimulus to the next, each unit following its predecessor like the movements linked together in an habitual action performed by an animal.

My view is that the rhythm of ontogeny is actually and literally a habit. It undoubtedly has the feature which I have described as preeminently characteristic of habit, viz., an automatic quality which is seen in the performance of a series of actions in the absence of the complete series of stimuli to which they (the stages of ontogeny) were originally due. This is the chief point on which I wish to insist—I mean that the resemblance between ontogeny and habit is not merely superficial, but deeply seated. It was with this conclusion in view that I dwelt, at the risk of being tedious, on the fact that memory has its place in the morphological as well as in the temporary reac-